

# The Daily Gazetteer.

TUESDAY, MAY 29 1739.

91° 1226.



NE of the best Rules for judging of Truth and Falsehood, Virtue and Vice, is Consistency. If any System of Opinions is inconsistent in its Parts, we may reasonably suppose that it is false in itself; nor can we form a truer Judgment of Men than from the Uniformity or Variableness of their Conduct. *Cataline* talk'd sometimes as warmly, as wisely, and as much like a Patriot as *Cesar*; and *Cesar* affirm'd himself to be the greatest and most zealous Friend to the *Roman Constitution*, when he actually bent his utmost Abilities to destroy and demolish it. But, tho' the common People might be deceiv'd by the Pretences of *Cataline* and *Cesar*, who were both engag'd in the same Design, tho' one lived to perfect that wherein the other perished, yet the wiser and better Part of the *Romans* never thought either of them Patriots; they held Obedience to be better than Sacrifice, and had a much better Opinion of the Senators, who testify'd their Zeal for the People's Service by obeying the Laws and supporting the Constitution, than they had of those Clouds of Incense to the popular Authority, and who were visibly bent on soothing their Masters till they should acquire Strength enough to govern them.

SOME of the ingenious Persons who now direct the Motions of the Malecontents, were heretofore among the Number of the Dissatisfy'd, when we were engag'd in the grand Confederacy for tumbling the Power of *France*, and securing a Balance of Power in *Europe*. In those Days, as in these, they employ'd their Wits, if I may be allowed the Expression, in framing an Anti-System; that is, they reason'd on publick Affairs, on Principles directly opposite to those which were understood to be the Principles on with the Administration act'd. According to them, the Supposition of the French King's aiming at universal Monarchy, was a *Chimera*, a *Raw-Head and Bloody-Bones* erected by the Ministry to frighten the People out of their Money. The grand Alliance was an unjust and unnatural Confederacy; *Great Britain*, as an Island, ought not to link herself with the Continent; and our Stipulations, in Favour with the House of *Austria*, were so many *Quixote*-like Maxims invented by Money-loving Knaves to gull Glory-loving Fools with. This was the Anti-System of those Times; and the View of it was to detach us from the House of *Austria*, and to reconcile us to *France*. We have lived to see these very Gentlemen, taking the other Side of the Question, framing a new System of Opposition on opposite Principles. Without entering therefore into the Merits of the Cause, we may safely conclude, that these People did not, nor do they now act right. It's no matter what their pretended Principles are; if they act inconsistently, they certainly act upon false Principles; nor is it material to examine, whether they really act upon the Principles they pretend, or on others which they conceal. It is sufficient for us that they do not act steadily, and that publick Affairs will not admit of such fluctuating Proceedings.

IT would be extremely easy for me to fortify the Maxim I have advanced by Instances taken from the Conduct of the Malecontents in every Sessions of Parliament since the Opposition began; that is, in every Sessions of Parliament since the Disappointed joined the Unprovided-for; since these, like Horse and Foot, make up the Army of the Opposition. But, as this would be tedious and troublesome, I shall content myself with some plain and free Remarks on their Inconsistencies within the Compacts of the present Year; and, I hope, I shall be able to give such an Account of them, as will shew, that if they have acted on any Principles, those Principles are nothing less than Principles of Patriotism. This I shall do with all the Calmness imaginable, without either Party or Personal Reflections; nor am I at all concerned as to the Fate these Reflections may have, since it depends entirely on popular Opinion, which varies so often, that it is a very difficult thing to say when it agrees with Truth.

AT the Beginning of the Sessions the Convention was the Business, and so full, so very full were the

Malecontents of this, that they talk'd of it in a manner not only directly contrary to the Rules of Decency, but also absolutely repugnant to all Forms of Business; and, with equal Equity and Modesty, charged flagrant Injustice on the Ministry for not condemning the Convention before they had seen it.

WHEN it was seen at last, and made publick, the whole Party rose and bellow'd, *No Search! No Search!* as loud as they once cry'd, *High Church! High Church!* with just the same Reason, and with just the same Intention. The Church was very safe when they rais'd that Clamour; nor is the Point of Searching given up by the Convention: But Sounds serve to gather a Mob, as well as to collect Bees; this Experience justifies; and, therefore, it is a Practice every Party recurs to when they would have Things decided by a Plurality of Hands, rather than Heads.

WELL! the Convention is examin'd: It is examin'd in a publick, in a Parliamentary Way: It is approv'd, maugre all the Endeavours of the Faction. What is to be done in this Case? Why, truly a few warm Heads strike out a new Expedient! Since, say they, we cannot prevail by Staying and Speaking, let us try what we can do by Silence, and slinking away. Within Doors we can advance nothing but 'tis presently answer'd: In the Summer the Majority are in the Country as well as we: We will now shew them a new Trick. While they stay here, and serve the Nation, we will disperse through it, and poison the Nation. We can talk without Doors without Danger of being answer'd; or, if any Body should attempt to answer us, we can mob him or knock him down. As to deserting their Country at a Crisis, there are Precedents of that. This did with the Herd of the Party, who exclaim'd one and all, *a Secession! a Secession!* and then taking double Places in the Stage Coaches, in order to magnify their Numbers, away went these precious Patriots, and left, if we may believe them, their Country in the Lurch. Surely this suited very ill with their repeated Declarations, that they were mere disinterested Defenders of Truth and Virtue, and Servants of the People out of pure Zeal to their Cause. Their Eloquence, and their Zeal, they might have shewn now as well as ever: It is glorious to be on the right Side with a few, tho' there are many on the wrong. But there was no Hopes of Success, consequently no Hope of Reward; no Probability of sharing Places; no Likelihood, by railing at great Men, to become great Men themselves, and therefore—What?—they left the great Men, and their Friends, to themselves.

UPON this wise Step, as upon every new Step they ever took, they triumphed excessively. The Speakers of the Party breakfasted together; their Scribes dined together; and the Publishers of sedition Papers concurred smart Paragraphs after Supper. These were well improved in the Country by every Squire that was out of Humour, and were echoed to us from Abroad as Omens of greater Disturbances at Hand. After all this, one would have thought the Secession a very serious Affair; but, when it came to be consider'd in this Light, Things took a new Turn, and it was declar'd, that no Man of common Sense could think it a Matter of any Importance at all.

ONE would wonder with what Face those who called it a Secession, and had themselves compared it with the most dangerous Seditions in *Rome*, could afterwards come and say, it was a very peaceable Measure, a mere declining of Business, and of no Tendency to Sedition at all. Certainly never was any Thing so bad as the Design of the Secession, except this miserable Excuse for it. Those who left the Senate, left it with a View of throwing all things into Confusion; but, when they saw no Confusion ensued, then truly they left it because they did leave it; they would sit there no longer. Why? Because Forms were observed; things were not condemn'd or approv'd upon Hearsay; and, O horrid! Thirty was not understood to be more than Fifty; nor could the finest spun Speeches persuade those they were intended to persuade. Miserable State of Things; plain, positive Proof of Corruption; and yet some, who had formerly concurr'd with the Majority, were at present with the Minority; and some, who were heretofore with the Minority, went now the other

Way. But that's nothing! the Minority remain'd the Minority, and that's enough: No Matter for these small Changes, which, in another Place, would be held evident Proofs of there being held no Corruption. With these Gentlemen no Change will be taken for a Proof, except a Change in the Ministry. That would prove all Things that would set the Convention right. We should then see just Cause to be Friends with *Spain* at any Rate, perhaps at a Rate that I will not name: But, 'till then, we shall see nothing but Corruption. A hard Case! while there are so many honest Gentlemen in the Country who could do Honour to the Court, much Good to the Nation, and, which is very reasonable,—not a little Good to themselves. The Labourer is worthy of his Hire; and Patriotism being very hard Labour, very probably the Patriots would expect to be well paid; which, if they cannot be, they will,—like the Weavers,—mutiny, and leave the Work to itself. And this, indeed, would do their Work effectually, if there were no other Hands. But, unluckily, there are.—And what are they? Why Patriots. What! these People Patriots too? How can you prove that?—They were chosen to serve their Country, and they do serve it. This is certainly a sufficient Proof.

ON the Whole; If Inconstancy of Conduct can prove Men to be in the Wrong, then the Folks I have been speaking of cannot be in the Right; for they have certainly been as inconsistent in their Behaviour, as their Orators have been incoherent in their Discourses: The former have in one Sessions passionately demanded what, in another Sessions, they have as passionately censured; as their Scribes in one Paper have reasoned on Principles which they have exploded in the next. Both Leaders and Writers have been by Turns, and as Occasion served, *Tories* and *Whigs*; high Friends to Monarchy, and open Advocates for a Commonwealth: They have sometimes declar'd for the Church against the Dissenters; at other Times for the Dissenters against the Church. In a Word, they have thought all things lawful. But, to what End? To serve their Country, say they. To serve themselves, say I. Here is Affirmation against Affirmation. But the Reason of the Thing is plainly with me, they might still have served their Country in a certain Place, at least as much as ever they have done. But, seeing there was absolutely no Hopes of serving themselves, they gave over all Hopes of serving it, or even of endeavouring to serve it; they deserted its Service, and left it to serve itself. In short, the Matter lyes within few Words. If those they have left behind them are what they stile them, then are the Gentlemen in the Secession Cowards on their own shewing: But, if those they have left behind them are not what they suggest them to be, then are these People no Patriots by necessary Consequence. This I think is clear and decisive.

R. FREEMAN.

P. S. The Subject recommended by my Correspondent who signs himself *Philanthropos* shall be taken into Consideration this Day se'night.

Yesterday arrived a Mail from Holland.

THEY write from Constantinople, that the Vizier having taken Possession of Mahomet's Standard at Adrianople, wrote to the Grand Seignior immediately, to intreat him to recall the Count de Bonneval from his Exile, and to send him to the Army; and that thereupon his Highness immediately dispatch'd an Express to Castamone in Natolia, to bring that Nobleman away. The Grand Vizier has also sent a Letter to the French Ambassador, inviting him to repair to the Camp to treat of a Peace; and his Interpreter has given that Ambassador to understand, that if he proposed a Suspension of Arms, it is probable the same would be agreed to. These Advices, which are of the 19th of March O. S. say, that the old Grand Vizier was then put on board a Galley in order to be transported to Rhodes; that all his Estate is sequester'd; and that two Millions and a Half of Pieces of Eight were found in his Coffers, which he declar'd he had horde'd up to defray the Expences of the Campaign in Hungary.

Other

Other Letters from thence, by the Way of Vienna, say, that most of the late Vizier's Partisans and Favourites were also disgrac'd, and succeeded in their Posts by the Renegade Bonneval, and the other Civil and Military Officers whom the said Vizier had deposed; and that the said Bonneval, who was actually returned to Constantinople, was to accompany the Grand Vizier to the Army, as well as the Ambassador of France; the one to assist the Grand Vizier in the Negotiations for Peace, and the other to aid him in his Councils of War.

The Porte has received the agreeable News that Mahomet Bashaw has made himself Master of the Castle in which Sare Bey Oglu had fortify'd himself, and that the latter had retir'd only with a few of his Adherents to the most inaccessible Parts of the Mountains, the rest of his Followers being dispers'd.

Letters of the 12th Instant O. S. from Vienna say, that the Court has already received one half of the Million of Rubles stipulated with the Court of Russia towards the Expences of the War; and that the other Half is to be paid about the Middle of next Month; which Million of Rubles amounts to about two Millions and a Half of German Florins.

The Letters from Hungary say, the Count de Wallis fell sick at his Return to Peterwardin from Belgrade. The Christians who have lately retir'd from Albania and Macedonia, for Fear of the Vengeance of the Porte for the Design which they form'd three Years ago to shake off the Yoke of Turkish Tyranny say, that if the Emperor's Army had advanc'd as near to their Provinces last Campaign as Count Seckendorff did two Years ago, above 40,000 of the Inhabitants would have taken Arms for his Imperial Majesty. — They write from Gratz, where the said Count has been so long confin'd, that he is in a very languishing Condition, insomuch that he has declar'd to several Persons that he verily believ'd that Place would be his Grave.

Letters from Italy say, that the Pope and the Cardinal Ministers are exceedingly pleas'd to hear that the French Court has resolv'd to oblige the University of Paris to accept the Constitution Unigenitus; and that the Reduction which the King of Spain has made of the Interest due upon the Sums taken up for his Service, has very much distrest'd the Bankers and Merchants of that Country who have any Concerns with those of Spain: And they write particularly from Milan, that the News that Mess. Gaburri and Aldegoa had sail'd at Cadiz for above 900,000 Crowns has occasion'd several other Bankruptcies; that Monf. Lombardi, the Pretender's Banker at Rome, is also broke, and that some Havock of the same Kind is likewise apprehended at Naples and Genoa, the rather because the Bills of Exchange drawn upon Spain are come back for most part Protested.

From Switzerland they write, That the French Court being not pleas'd with the Plan presented by the Protestant Cantons for renewing the Alliance, has sent for their Ambassador to Paris in order to receive new Instructions either to continue the Negotiations, or to break them off. It is added that Corn begins to be very dear in several Parts of Switzerland.

The Master of a Ship arriv'd at Leghorn from Smyrna says, it was reported there that the new Grand Vizier was actually arriv'd at Constantinople, and had a private Audience of the Grand Seignior, who had given him a very gracious Reception.

They write from Bourges in France, that the Archbishop of that City feeds 600 poor People every Day, and sets them to work.

It is said an English Merchant is arriv'd at Rome, to whom the Pope has given Leave, at the Recommendation of the Chevalier de St. George, to erect a Lottery of Plate and Jewels, to the Value of 40,000 Crowns, at two Crowns a Ticket.

#### FOREIGN PORTS.

Elsewhere, May 30. N. S. Since my last came in the several Ships commanded by the following Masters, viz. On the 26th, John Hudson from Newcastle for Copenhagen; On the 27th, Edward Hill, from Newcastle for Koningsburg; James Yeoman, from Whitby for Koningsburg; John Wale, from Weymouth for Norcoping; On the 28th, William Sandys, from Amsterdam for the Baltick; Thomas Kirton, from Newcastle for Lubeck; John Russel, Stephen Hooper, Martin Long, Joseph Naylor, John Huntley, George Gould, George Burrell, John Coxon, and William Reed, all from London for Petersburg; Robert Franklyn, from Hull for ditto; John Grainger, from Newcastle for Copenhagen; John Wilkinson, from London for Stockholm;

James Huston, from London for Lubeck; Anthony, Maltby, from Hull for Petersburg; Thomas Francis, from Rotterdam; Thomas Young, from ditto for the Baltick; William Kitchinman, from London for the Baltick; Robert Edgar, from Montrois for Riga; William Wilkinson, from Lisbon for Dantzick; Roger Hooper, and John Bennett, from London for Petersburg; George Sangster, from Bourdeaux for ditto; and Samuel Harris, from Trapani for the Baltick: On the 29th, William Price, from Lisbon for Riga; Cornelius Barrett, from Rotterdam for the Baltick; John Witherden, from London for Petersburg; George Stutting, from Newcastle for Copenhagen; John Bond, from Liverpool for Stockholm; Anthony Baily, from London for Petersburg; Thomas Coleman, from ditto for Riga; Benjamin Urmston, from Chester; Christopher Turdy, from London for the Baltick; Jonathan Fowler, from Newcastle for Lubeck; William Cross, from Newcastle; William Curris, from ditto; John Berwick, from Sunderland for the Baltick; Benjamin Chappell, from Hull for Petersburg; Samuel Dewitt, from Newcastle for Copenhagen; Alexander Stedman, from Bremen for Norcopen; John Green, from London for Riga; John Falconer, from Borrowstones for Stralsund; Leonard Bezoar, from Bourdeaux; Edward Williams, from Rotterdam for Petersburg; Robert Craig, from St. Ubes for Riga; and David Boyman, from Dysart for Lubeck; On the 30th, Patrick Beatic, from Bourdeaux for Riga; Samuel Coggrave, from Hull for Riga; William Coates, from Whitby for Elsingvo; Thomas Rafton, from London; Thomas Fish, from Rotterdam for Riga; Francis Bootle, from Newcastle for the Baltick; Lambert Burford, from Hamburgh; Thomas Young, from Newcastle for Dantzick; John James, from Bristol for Stockholm; Andrew Wardrop, from Dundee for Riga; Charles Brown, from Liverpool for Dantzick; Henry Atwell, from Bristol for Petersburg; Thomas Forster, from Newcastle for Copenhagen; and Isaac Smithie, from London for Riga.

Those bound for the Baltick are all sail'd with the Wind at N. W. which continues.

Hamburg, June 2. N. S. Up the Elbe is arrived the —, John Haselwood, from Hull.

#### HOME PORTS.

Lisib, May 29. Arrived the John, Ronald Tod, from Norway; and the Hopewell, John Heriot, from Norway.

Bristol, May 26. Came in since our last, the Sarah and Rose, —, from Norway; and the Peniel, Rooth, from Jamaica, in 7 Weeks and 4 Days; the Indian Queen, and the Industry, for this Place, came out with her.

Arrived at Eustatia, the Anne Snow, Barclay; and at Jamaica, the Oldbury, Swymmer, both from Africa; at St. Christopher's, the Bath Galley, Curtis, from Bristol and Cork; at Oporto, the Brislington, Whitefield, from Carolina.

Falmouth, May 24. This Day came in the Pretty Betty, Hawkins, from Cadiz for Orders. Remained the Expedition Packet for Lisbon, and the Townshend Packet for the Groyne. Wind N. W.

Pool, May, 26. Last Thursday sail'd the Mary, Trew, of this Port for Guernsey; and Yesterday the Mary and Hannah, Diamond, for Havre de Grace.

Southampton, May 26. Arrived the St. George, Dormer, of this Place for Nantz; and the Carolina, Wish, of Topsham from Oporto. Sailed the St. John, Le Conte, of and for Sherburg; the John, Linthorn, of Pool for Havre; the Two Brothers, Sparrow, of Lymington for Milford; and the Russell, Long, of London for Boston. Wind N. E.

Deal, May 27. Wind N. N. E. blows hard. The Ships and Sloops of War remain. Arrived and remain, the Queen Caroline, Birkhead, from East India; the Jamaica Frigate, Smith, from Jamaica; and the —, from Virginia. The Adriatic, Huddy, is arriv'd in Dover Road for France. Came down and sail'd thro' without stopping, the Tagus, Clements, for Lisbon; and the Lambert, Hayman, for Oporto.

Gravesend, May 27. Passed by the Friendship, Waller; the Laurell, Barker; the Richard and Sarah, Fish; the Unicorn, Cole; and the Princes, Augusta, Morley, from Norway; and the Groves, Pearson, from Oporto.

Arrived at several Ports.

The Pointz, Fisher, from Waterford; and the Ellen, Raoul, from Oporto, at Dover.

The Rose, Higgins, from London, at Jamaica.

#### LONDON.

Yesterday Sir John Eyles took the Oaths in the Court of King's Bench to qualify himself as Postmaster General, in the room of the Hon. Edward Carteret, Esq; deceas'd.

The Bill for granting a Reward to Mrs. Stephens of 5000l. on Discovery of her Medicines for the Cure of the Stone, is passed both Houses of Parliament.

Yesterday died the Rev. Dr. James Anderson at his House in Exeter Court, a noted Dissenting Minister, Author of the *Royal Genealogical Tables*, and of several Theological and Historical Works.

His Majesty's Ship the Cumberland, a Third Rate of 80 Guns, is rebuilding and almost compleated at Woolwich; as is also his Majesty's Ship the Prince Frederick, a Third Rate of 70 Guns at Deptford.

To-morrow Nash, Tobin and Wells are to be executed at Tyburn.

#### To the DAILY GAZETTEER.

SIR,

May 26. 1739.

Find, by a Computation in your Paper of this Day, that the Number of Papists in Ireland compar'd to that of the Protestants is three to one. But I believe, if from those Protestants you should take (as for very good Reasons you may) all the D—— a of St. Pa——'s Followers, and the rest of the worthy Gentlemen in the true Irish Country Interest, and add them to the Papists, these latter will be be found six to one against the Protestants. Alas! what a Pity it is that there should be any Army in Ireland, or Laws against Riots as there are in England! If it was not for these Soldiers, and these Laws, how soon would Common Sense and his dear Joys, and their Allies, cut the Throats of all sincere Protestants in both Kingdoms!

I am, SIR,

Your humble Servant.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	5 03 55	c4 10

Bank Stock	142 to 1-4th.	India	168 1-half
South Sea	99 3-4ths.	Old Annuity	111 3-4ths.
New ditto	111 3-4ths.	Three per Cent.	103 1-1/2.
		Seven per Cent. Loan	111. Five per Cent.
	94 1-8th.	Royal Assurance	99 3-4ths.
		London Assurance	12 3-8ths, 1-8th.
		African	13 1-half.
		India Bonds	61. 11s. Prem. South Sea
		ditto	21. 4s. Premium. Bank Circulation
			21. 17s. 6d. Prem. Salt Tallys
			1-half to 1 1-half Prem. English Copper
			3 l. 5s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders
			5 per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 1-half per Cent. Discount. Million Bank
			121.

May 22. 1739.

THE Principal Officers of his Majesty's Ordnance do hereby give Notice, That on Friday the 8th of June next they will sell by Auction to the best Bidder, at the Office of Ordnance in the Tower of London, several Parcels of Tarr'd Rope, Breeckings, Tackefalls, White Rope, Parchment and Paper Cartridges, Funnels of Plat, Powder-Horns, Tann'd Hides, Pole-Axes, Pulleys, Land and Sea Musquets, Pistols, Swords and Bayonets, with other old and unserviceable Stores, which may be viewed till the Time of Sale at the said Office, where printed Lists of the Lots will be delivered to such as call for them.

THOMAS OSBORNE,  
Bookseller in Gray's-Inn,  
HAVING purchased the few remaining Copies of Mr. Pope's Homer's Iliad's, 6 vol. and Odysseys 5 vol. in

#### This large Print,

in Folio, the Subscription Price of which was, for the large Paper 1l. 1s. and for the small Paper 12s. in Sheets each Vol. now offers them to the Publick at the following reasonable Rates, viz. The large Paper at 8s. per Vol. and small Paper at 6s. per Vol. in Sheets, until the First of August next, and no longer; after which Time (if any left) the Price will be considerably advanced.

Any Gentleman may have either the Iliad or Odysseys, parate, as above; also Mr. Gay's Works, 2 vol. large Paper, 4to. subscr'd at 1l. 1s. each Volume in Sheets, may have them till the Time above mentioned at 6s. each Vol. in Sheets.

N. B. The above Books will bind to the Quarto Size of Mr. Pope's Work's.

Where may be had, lately publish'd, in 6 vol. Folio, The Roman History, with Notes Historical, Geographical, and Critical, and illustrated with Copper-Plates, Maps, and a great Number of authentic Medals. Done into English from the Original French of the Rev. Fathers Catrou and Rouille. To which is prefix'd, A new and connected Summary of the Work, by the late Rev. Dr. Bundy, Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty.

N. B. The said T. Osborne gives the most Money for any Library or Parcel of Books and Manuscripts.